

KAISER'S SON JOKES ABOUT HIS WOUND

"Am I Not the Lucky Dog?"
Says Prince Joachim to
Old Servant.

IN HOSPITAL IN BERLIN

Expects to Rejoin His Regiment
in Two Weeks, but Doctors
Sceptical.

By Wireless to The Sun, via Sagette, L. I.,
Berlin, September 15.

An official announcement was made today that the Kaiser's youngest son, Prince Joachim, who was wounded in the thigh by shrapnel while fighting in East Prussia, is progressing rapidly toward recovery.

Prince's Leg Torn by Shrapnel.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Further details of the condition of Prince Joachim were given out tonight. When first picked up by comrades it was believed, because of the bad tearing effect of the shrapnel, that the young Prince's wound would be slow in healing. Owing to his strong physique, however, the injury is healing with much rapidity. The Emperor and the surgeons attending Prince Joachim being all their influence to bear to keep the patient quiet in bed.

Prince Joachim's attitude regarding his misfortune was made evident not only in his telegram to the Grand Duchess of Baden, published yesterday, but also in a remark to one of the old servants at the Bellevue Palace, where he was taken after being brought to Berlin.

Prince Jokes About Wound.

"Oh," he cried happily to the servant, whom the Prince has known since childhood, "Am I not the lucky dog?" "Prince Joachim," said an officer, who was with the Prince when he was wounded, "that a great many American friends, and to me, through his attendant, he has sent his thanks for their assurances of sympathy."

The same officer, after telling of Prince Joachim's bravery in front of Namur, heavily rewarded with the decoration of the Iron Cross, gave a first hand report of the wounding of the Kaiser's youngest son in East Prussia, where he had been sent after the battle of Namur.

"Shortly before the Russian resistance was broken and during the hottest part of the battle," said the officer, "Prince Joachim, who was an information officer with the staff, was sent to the firing line. He needed information as to how the battle was going."

"With the adjutant, Capt. von Tahlzahn, he rode across almost a mile of ground under heavy shell fire interspersed with rifle volleys."

Hit by Piece of Shell.

"Just as he had got over the stretch of country safely and dismounted to talk to a group of officers a shrapnel shell burst close by. Both Prince Joachim and Capt. von Tahlzahn were injured. The adjutant's injuries consisting only of contusions of the legs, with no break of the skin, whereas the blood gushed immediately from the torn wound in the Prince's thigh."

"The first bandaging station was almost a mile to the rear. To get back to this station would have meant a slow and very dangerous ride for the Prince. He bound up the wound himself temporarily, remounted and dashed back under fire to the bandaging station."

"His wound was treated at the station and he was taken to the advanced hospital at Allenstein. He was kept at the advanced hospital until it was safe for him to travel and then was brought here to Berlin."

AFRICAN RIFLES ROUT ENEMY.

Force Germans to Abandon Town in Namaqualand.

By Central News of London.
NAMES, Sept. 15.—(Words deleted by censor.) The enemy occupied Kisis, our troops (words deleted) engaged a force of 100, including fifty whites. Three hundred men of the King's South African Mounted Rifles forced a sharp engagement and made the enemy to retire and reoccupied Kisis (words deleted). Considerable losses among the natives, who fought splendidly. Twelve Germans were killed or wounded.

The African Rifles proved smart and alert, creating a good fighting reputation, especially in the difficult country of Voltaire, where there are thorn and scrub and waterless areas and the district is infested by the tsetse fly.

London, Sept. 15.—Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs that a German force which had occupied a drift sixty miles from Steinkopf, in Namaqualand, has been defeated and compelled to surrender by the Fourth South African Mounted Rifles, under command of Col. Daesens. The Rifles, after marching for two nights, came upon the Germans suddenly and surprised them.

It is reported in another Cape Town despatch that the encounter occurred at Raman's Drift, a point of considerable strategic importance.

CZAR CONGRATULATES FRANCE.

Sends Telegram Praising Soldiers' Valor and Chiefs' Talent.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.—President Poincaré has received the following telegram from the Russian Emperor:

"The news of the brilliant victory gained by the French army fills me with joy. I send you most cordial congratulations. The valor of the troops and the talent of their chiefs are worthy of the great nation to which they belong. I take pleasure in expressing all the admiration with which they inspire me."

The President of the republic replied:

"I thank you Majesty for your congratulations, which deeply touch France and her army. The great victory gained by the Russian troops in Galicia has rejoiced all French hearts and the Government of the republic. No doubt it will be followed by other brilliant successes in Germany and Austria."

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COL. VON REUTTER REPORTED KILLED

Was Commander at Zabern
When Pro-French Alsations
Were Coerced.

GEN. ROQUES A VICTIM

Was at Head of French Army
Corps in Fighting Near
Bar-le-Duc.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Sept. 15.—The Rotterdamse Courant published today a despatch announcing that Col. von Reutter, who was in command at Zabern, Alsace, at the time of the trouble there last year, has been killed in action.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Cologne Volks-Zeitung says it has received reports from German officers that Col. von Reutter was killed in France while leading the Twelfth Grenadier Regiment.

Col. von Reutter's father was killed at the head of this same regiment in 1870.



Col. von Reutter.

Col. von Reutter commanded the Ninety-ninth Regiment in the Alsace region at Zabern, where there is a strong anti-German feeling among the inhabitants, who are for the most part enthusiastically pro-French. Lieut. Baron von Forstner of that regiment, who was killed in the German-Soviet war, was a close friend of Col. von Reutter. He told the soldiers of the regiment that if they saw anybody insulting the German flag, they should run him through with their bayonets. Baron von Forstner's chief exploit was cutting down with his sabre a lame shoemaker who refused to move when the streets were ordered cleared after a riot. The Baron was tried by court-martial and although he was upheld by Col. von Reutter he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. It was reported recently that the Ninety-ninth Regiment was annihilated in battle with the French and Baron von Forstner was made prisoner.

GEN. ROQUES KILLED.

Was in Command of French Army Division at Bar-le-Duc.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Gen. G. O. Roques, who had recently received his promotion to the head of an army division, is named in the latest casualty list. He was killed by a bullet in the head, received in the fighting near Bar-le-Duc. Gen. Roques was in charge of the Twelfth Army Corps, stationed at Limoges.

GEN. FINDLAY KILLED.

Commanded First Division of Royal Artillery.

By Central News of London.
LONDON, Sept. 15.—Official announcement is made that Gen. N. D. Findlay has been killed in action.

Brig-Gen. Findlay was one of the ablest artillery officers in the English army and his loss is much deplored. He was conspicuous in the relief of Ladysmith.

The Daily News quotes an artillery officer as saying with reference to the fighting at Torcy:

"Just at the moment when it was obvious that our guns were getting the upper hand a shell struck Gen. Findlay, who was standing ten yards from me. He was just blown to pieces."

This is supposed to refer to Gen. Findlay. The name in the Daily News despatch was deleted by the censor.

Brig-Gen. Neil Douglas Findlay had been commander of the First Division of Royal Artillery since 1910. He was born on May 7, 1859, and entered the army in 1878. He served at Hazara in 1888, was mentioned in despatches and received a medal with clasps. In the South African campaign he was mentioned in despatches twice for bravery, received the Queen's medal, six clasps, and was breveted a Lieutenant-Colonel.

KREISLER NOT KILLED?

Violinist, Reported Dead, May Be Still in Vienna.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—The father of Albert Kreischer, a St. Louis musician, who is studying in Germany, has received a letter from his son saying that "Kreischer is guarding bridges in Vienna."

The statement is supposed to refer to Fritz Kreischer, the violinist, who has been reported killed in action. It is inferred from that Kreischer was not sent to the front.

INNES-KER IN PARIS.

Lord Robert Was Wounded and Reported Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Lord Robert Edward Innes-Ker, who previously had been reported as missing after the fighting in the east of Paris, is said to be in Paris hospital. He was wounded in the legs. He is a brother of the Duke of Roxburghe, who married May Guellet of New York.

INDIAN TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

Loyalty of Dependence Held to Show Strength of Empire.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 14, 7:20 P. M.—Indian loyalty is being discussed in military circles here with deep interest. A person whose position obliges him to remain anonymous said to THE SUN correspondent:

"It is a significant tribute to Great Britain's administrative ability and the existing loyalty of the governing and the governed, having sentiment at its base. This after all is the real strength of the British Empire. It is the moral government of the people. No doubt it will be followed by other brilliant successes in Germany and Austria."

Battle of Marne High Tide of German Advance

French Strategy Came Face to Face With Teuton Determination and Prevailed—Legend of Prussian Invincibility Shattered.

1,600,000 ALLIES ATTACKED 900,000 GERMANS

From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday.

While French and British armies are following the retreating Germans beyond the Aisne and almost a hundred miles back of the high water mark of German advance, the time is perhaps opportune to review hastily, with full recognition of the fact our information is still fragmentary, the operations in what has been beyond question the greatest battle in the history of western Europe.

From August 23, when the allies were defeated, the French at Givet, the British at Mons, until September 1 the campaign in France resolved itself into a methodical retreat of the French right and centre toward and beyond Reims and Soissons, and a desperate struggle by the Anglo-French forces on the left to escape annihilation and prevent the Germans from interposing between them and Paris and achieving a second and colossal Sedan.

On the 26, when the British stood about Cambrai, the German enveloping movement almost succeeded. But after it failed there, the left, strongly reinforced, succeeded in fighting back in good order to the very northern limit of Paris, striking back from time to time. By September 1 the great flanking movement had failed. The allied left was squarely on Paris, the centre stretched east behind the Marne, the right prolonged the line to the eastern barrier fortresses.

For the Germans, then, there remained several possibilities. To besiege Paris was impossible because this would have meant the allied armies were still unbroken, the Russians were coming up in the east and carrying all before them, and it was necessary to destroy the French and English armies promptly and turn Paris into a ruin.

To storm Paris was conceivably possible, but promised to be too costly in lives to warrant the risk while the allied armies still stood. There remained the possibility of breaking the barrier forts, cutting the allied line in half and rolling up both fractions, one on Paris the other against the armies of the Crown Prince and Gen. von Heeringen in Lorena. The last was the plan chosen by the German General Staff. The German left, under Gen. von Hausen and Grand Duke Albert, was sent against the French right standing between Vitry-le-François and Reims near Bar-le-Duc and behind the Marne. The centre struck at the French centre between Montmirail and Soissons. Gen. von Muegel commanded here. The German right, under Gen. von Kluck, was sent against the French left, turning southeast and marching his whole army across the front of and south of Paris.

The Decisive Movement.

Gen. von Kluck's movement was the decisive movement. If the French and British who had fought him from Mons to the Marne had been crushed, if the German army had been able to roll up the French and British armies, the result would have been a second Sedan. The arrival of von Kluck on the left of the French centre, and between it and Paris, might insure a tremendous advantage, the centre might be expected to sag, break and let the German left go sweeping between Paris and the eastern fortresses.

But if the Anglo-French left were not shaken, if the Paris garrison were strong enough to hold out, if, above all, the French high command had not been disturbed by the long train of retreats and approximate disasters, then, if the centre held together, von Kluck's army would be in a deadly peril. For the German left, sweeping out to the east toward Meaux and the Ourcq Valley would be at its rear and on its right flank, while the Anglo-French left would be on its left, both took the offensive at the same moment von Kluck's army

would be caught between the two blades of closing scissors.

Precisely this is what happened. Suddenly, on September 7, the garrison of Paris struck east, the Anglo-French forces fought toward Montmirail and the Marne and for forty-eight hours the fate of von Kluck was in doubt. Fighting desperately he managed to escape by a narrow margin, leaving his artillery, supplies and wounded behind him. But in the struggle he lost his ammunition train and his communications were severely compromised.

His tremendous efforts von Kluck won free about September 10 and started north at terrific speed. Meantime in the east the desperate efforts of von Buelow had failed. The French centre was not to be broken. Pushed back beyond Soissons and Camp-de-Mailly it stood impregnable, as for the right it was equally adamant. Not only had the attack failed, but the rapid retreat of von Kluck opened the line behind the German centre. Accordingly it must get up and go back, and after it the left, fighting east of Vitry-le-François.

Germans Driven North.

By September 12 the whole German army was going north. But it was the retreat of von Kluck that remained the critical phase of the withdrawal. On his flank lay the garrison of Paris, toward his right rear the French cavalry struck, toward his left rear the British. The German Field Marshal French, perhaps the greatest living cavalry leader. After it followed the British and the French, who for the first time had retreated and now at last knew the joy of pursuit and the pleasure of revenge.

That retreat continues. For von Kluck the problem is precisely that of Lee after he left Richmond. Exactly as Lee struck for Lynchburg and a new base of supplies von Kluck is heading for the north toward the railways leading back through Belgium to Germany. To get his exhausted army out of the hands of pursuers and obtain food and ammunition is the whole purpose that directs his movements.

Such briefly was the battle of the Marne. We say briefly, not less than that the German army, which had been in the first phase of a campaign since August 23, had now reached a point where it was no longer possible to judge it represents the deliberate and magnificent planning of Gen. Joffre, who calmly represented the Germans to invade provinces and ravage cities until he got the greatness of their labors, the privations and the losses in the series of battles they fought, they came upon the final blow, the last victory, and their food supply reduced, and ammunition trains outdistanced.

In this situation after a month of retreat Gen. Joffre suddenly struck back with the full force of superior numbers. For better or for ill, the German army, which had been in the first phase of a campaign since August 23, had now reached a point where it was no longer possible to judge it represents the deliberate and magnificent planning of Gen. Joffre, who calmly represented the Germans to invade provinces and ravage cities until he got the greatness of their labors, the privations and the losses in the series of battles they fought, they came upon the final blow, the last victory, and their food supply reduced, and ammunition trains outdistanced.

The battle of the Marne still hardly can be said to have been fought, where von Kluck won his last great battle and showed himself a supreme master of war the legend of Prussian invincibility seems to have been decisively shattered by the same old story, which was told again by the same British doggedness which won Waterloo.

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MRS. PERRY BELMONT HELD AS SPY IN FRANCE

Finally Convinced Soldiers She
Wasn't German and
Got Freed.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Perry Belmont had some exciting moments trying to convince French soldiers that she was not a German spy while she was on her way from Switzerland to London, which she has just reached after an exciting trip.

She had spent most of last month in Thurn, on September 1 she started for Paris on a special train from Geneva with W. A. Clark and Judge Soudier of New York and George Ulrich, a Hartford banker, among her fellow passengers.

As the train stopped after crossing the French frontier Mrs. Belmont used a German expression facetiously. Soldiers therefore insisted that she was a German and would have arrested her but for the arrival of a French officer, who believed her protests that she was an American.

She was unable to leave Paris for several days, but finally got through class accommodations to Havre, where she crossed to England on the cruiser Tennessee. She will sail for New York next week.

REIMS HEADQUARTERS.

One of Allied Armies to Be Directed From Recaptured City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A Bordeaux official despatch to the French Embassy says:

"On the 13th, up offensive movement has continued on the whole front. Montdidier and Reims on our left wing have been occupied with French cavalry. The German forces are retreating toward St. Quentin and Peronne. French forces were definitely arranged yesterday to the east of Reims on the line of the old forts Nogent, L'Abbesse, Vitry Breton. The headquarters of one of our armies were established today in the city of Reims."

"The German troops in the Argonne were yesterday north of the line Triantcourt-Ismeux, having abandoned the court at Port Trosson (River Meuse)."

"Yesterday evening French Lorena had been completely evacuated by the Germans, who were withdrawing toward Sarburg, Dieuze and Chateau Salins."

"In Gallia, the fight that began going on for ten days ended in a great victory for the Russians. One hundred guns, 30,000 prisoners, including 200 officers, were taken and the applications received and registered number over 6,000 in that department alone."

MISUSE OF WHITE FLAG CHARGED TO GERMANS

Second Report Is Made by the
Belgians Regarding
Cruelties.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—New charges against the German troops which invaded Belgium were made public here today by the Belgian Legation in London, which the commission now in America will call to the attention of President Wilson.

The report of the commission which investigated the alleged atrocities after citing numerous outrages at Louvain and elsewhere makes the following conclusions:

"That the occupation of any town by Germans was systematically accompanied by acts of violence against the civil population contrary to both the usages of war and the most elementary principles of humanity."

"The procedure everywhere was the same. The Germans, advancing along the road, shot inoffensive passersby and peasants working in the fields. They requisitioned food and drink in the villages. They continue to consume all liquor that can be obtained until they become intoxicated and then follow fire, murder, pillage and deliberate cruelties against the inhabitants without respect for age or sex."

"From several places the male population was sent to Germany to work in the harvest fields," the report continued. "The women, thus left alone and unprotected, were then ordered to return to their houses, but to leave the doors open throughout the night."

"Numerous witnesses have declared that the Germans, when attacking a town, have placed civilian men and women in the front ranks. They use white flags and red cross flags for the purpose of being able to approach the troops with impunity. Fire on our ambulances and mailtrains and even kill wounded. There is also absolute evidence of the use of dum dum bullets."

6,000 Dressmakers Seek Work.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—A woman applying at an employment agency today for a place as a dressmaker told the news, correspondent that the applications received and registered number over 6,000 in that department alone.

"The stoppage of exports is doubly felt in the city, where practically the whole export trade is concentrated, and a critical point has been reached in Germany's commercial development."

"It is said that the Hansa company alone has lost fifteen large steamships."

KING ALBERT READY FOR THE WAR IN 1912

Blames "High Lords of German Militarism" for the Great Conflict.

TOOK ALL PRECAUTIONS

Stand of Little Nation Result
of Young Ruler's
Foresight.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN

LONDON, September 15.
Charles Sorela, D. Ph., the noted Belgian writer, telegraphs to the Daily Chronicle to-night details of an interview he has just had with King Albert in which the young Belgian monarch said that he and his advisers had long foreseen the present war, which, the King contends, is not the direct result of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, but was deliberately brought about by the "high lords of German militarism."

Dr. Sorela says that as early as 1912 King Albert, fearing a German invasion, took precautionary measures, and that the wonderful defence put up by the Belgians during the first days of the present war was due almost altogether to the wise preparations and precautions taken long ago by the young King.

Belgium, in the opinion of Dr. Sorela, was saved from being a German dependency solely because of King Albert's extraordinary capacity, strength of character and a strong will combined with exceptional tact. Most of all, Dr. Sorela credits King Albert with great foresight.

War Not an Accident.

"This war was not a mere accident," the correspondent says King Albert told him in a very frank interview. "The tragedy in Serbia was a mere pretext that was seized upon. Any other incident might have served for an excuse just as well."

"It is within our knowledge that this war was deliberately prepared for. It is the direct outcome of a reactionary spirit following an ascendancy of brutal militarism and the materialism that prevails among the ruling caste of Germany, and especially among the immediate entourage of the Kaiser."

"During the last five or six years I had many opportunities in my travels and intercourse with prominent Germans to notice the growing insolence and aggressiveness of the military caste in Germany, and I was driven to the conclusion that a new, perilous spirit had gained an ascendancy in Berlin and that an attack by Germany was to be expected."

"Several months ago things suddenly changed for the worse and the situation became alarming. Certain facts disclosed at that time were of so threatening a nature that in November, 1912, at my instance the Belgian Parliament held a secret sitting to consider urgent precautionary measures."

The warnings of the King were listened to, Dr. Sorela continues, and a drastic military programme which had been adopted thirty years and which King Leopold III. had advocated in vain was immediately adopted. The Belgian Parliament passed the new military law and the heroic resistance of the Belgian army was the result. This result would never have been achieved without the persistence and determination of the King.

Alarm for Future.

In concluding his interview King Albert expressed serious alarm regarding the future of his country.

"What will remain," the King exclaimed in despair, "of Belgium's thriving industries, of her commerce so laboriously built up? Brussels and Liege and Namur in the power of the enemy? Malines, Louvain and Aerschot destroyed? Whole territory given over to plunder?"

"What will remain of my sorely tried country and what further excesses will these barbarians be guilty of, madened by the stubborn resistance of our gallant army? When victory finally decides in our favor, what wreckage will have accumulated?"

"If Germans were to continue their depredations for a few more months Belgium would be a desert."

ROUT GERMAN CAVALRY.

Belgian Detachment Engages Enemy at Alost.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Ostend says German cavalry and a Belgian quick firing detachment in motor cars were engaged yesterday at Alost, 15 miles northwest of Brussels, and that the Germans suffered heavy losses.

The correspondent says that 20,000 Germans have evacuated Alost hurriedly and have been sent to reinforce the German lines elsewhere. The prison at Louvain is intact and still contains prisoners.

HAMBURG'S TRADE HARD HIT.

Oversea Commerce of Great Port Is Paralyzed.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15.—The Politiken quotes an article from the Vossische Zeitung to the effect that "the war is nowhere more severely felt in Germany than at Hamburg, whose overseas trade is paralyzed."

"The stoppage of exports is doubly felt in the city, where practically the whole export trade is concentrated, and a critical point has been reached in Germany's commercial development."

"It is said that the Hansa company alone has lost fifteen large steamships."

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CONDITIONS ARE CRITICAL

Forces Will Retake Brussels Diminishes.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, September 15.
There is nothing confirmatory of the report that the Germans have evacuated Brussels.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent Antwerp, under yesterday's date, says: "Events are moving so rapidly in Belgium just now that what is true of the situation at the time of writing will probably have changed by the time what is written is printed."

"At the beginning of the week it seemed as though the Belgians were sweeping everything before them and it would be only a matter of a few days before Brussels would be retaken. Now, however, the condition of things has completely altered. The Germans are ranged around Brussels in numbers approximating 100,000, while a great part of the Belgian army—about 80,000 men—has taken shelter beneath the line of the Antwerp forts."

"There now are two big events that can take place. The Germans may make a desperate final effort to capture Antwerp or the Belgians may succeed in retaking Brussels."

"It is an extremely critical period."

GERMANS TURN NORTH?

One Corps Reported to Have Abandoned Move to South.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times correspondent, telegraphing from Ostend today, summarizes the movements in Belgium in the last week:

"Simultaneously with or immediately following the affair at Melle and Ghent," he says, "there was a movement of the allied troops southward from Antwerp toward Malines and Louvain, including lively fighting between Malines and Brussels and the reoccupation of Louvain."